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FAMILY ANCESTORS AND DESCENDANTS OF EULALIA LUCORE & WM. LEROY LILLIE

Compiled by

Hazel Carson Brooks
1955

From Written Notes
Of

Willard Brooks

1851435

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Paternal Ancestors of
CHARLES H. BROOKS

William Brooks - Mary Burt (daughter of Henry and Ulalia (Marche) Burt)

" Was born in England in 1610;
Was in Springfield, Mass. by 1653, where he married.

They moved to Deerfield, Mass. in 1686 where he died Oct. 30, 1688. She died in Springfield, Mass. Aug. 30, 1689.

" Their son Benjamin - Mary
Born in Springfield July 25, 1671
Fought in Father Rasle's War.
Died in Springfield May 3, 1755.

(His son Benjamin (see Over)
" Born Sept. 29, 1693 in Springfield and married Hannah Walker.

Benjamin Brooks = Hannah Walker

" Married at Brookfield, Mass. May 5, 1726
Children ?

Their son
Edward Brooks = Anna_____
" Born at Western (now Warren) Mass.
March 16, 1728

Children - Simeon b. Oct. 24, 1760
Western, Mass.
d. Sept. 21, 1822
Bethel, Vt.

Others?

Simeon Brooks = Elizabeth Strong (died Oct. 14, 1823, Bethel)

" b. Oct. 24, 1760, Western, Mass.
d. Sept. 21, 1822, Bethel, Vt.
Came to Bethel, Vt. 1780.
Children - Eli (died in Bethel)
Ira
Asa
Anna (married Ellis Fisk)
Betsy (died in Bethel unmarried)
Almira (drowned in childhood)

Asa Brooks, son of Simeon = Lucy Stevens Oct. 16, 1814

" Born at Bethel July 31, 1788
Died Aug. 5, 1872 at Bethel
Children - Lucy Hayward 1814-23
Nancy (S. A. Webster) 1816-
Asa S. 1819-23
Albert A. 1824
Samuel H. 1827-8
Julius P. 1828-61
Sophia M. Waterman 1832-

Julius P. Brooks, son of Asa + Sarah Gambel
1857

" Born Oct. 25, 1828
Ch. - Willard Julius, 1858
Charles Hayward 1859

Charles Hayward Brooks, son of Julius + Mercy
Jane Lillie, 1886

" Born Auburn Cal. Nov. 23, 1859 d. 6-4-'44
Ch. - Willard Leroy, (Sept. 11, 1887)
d. Jan. 24, '36

Helen, (July 4, 1891)
Katherine (July 22, 1893)
Josephine (May 30, 1899)

Paternal Ancestors of Elizabeth Strong

(See "History of descendants of Elder John Strong of Northampton, Mass." by Benj. W. Dwight, Munsell 1871)

Richard Strong-

Born Caernarvon Wales 1561.
Moved to Taunton, Somersetshire 1590.
There died 1613.
Ch. John and Eleanor.

John Strong son of Richard = (1)-------
(2) Abigail Ford
Dec. 1630

Born Taunton Eng., 1605. Removed to London and later to Plymouth. Thence sailed for Amer. Mar. 20, 1630 in the "Mary & John". Landed in Nantasket, Mass. (Hull) May 30. Settled in Dorchester, Mass. Removed to Hingham, Mass. 1635. Took the foreman's oath at Boston 1636. Was a proprietor and inhabitant of Taunton, Mass. Dec. 4, 1638 and was made a freeman of Plymouth Colony 1638. Remained at Taunton at least till 1645. Was deputy to the general ct. of Plymouth 1641, 43, 44.

Removed to Windsor Conn., then 1659 to Northhampton. Was a tanner and prosperous and was prominent in town and church.

Died 1699 (Apr. 14) at Northampton.

Jedediah Strong son of John & Abigail = Freedom Woodward 1662.

Born May 7, 1637 at Hingham, Mass. - May 22, 1733
Coventry, Conn.
He was a farmer at Northampton, Mass. till 1709 when
he moved to Coventry, Conn.

Married (2) & (3) Abigail Stebbins & Mary (Hart) Lee.

Jedediah Strong son of Jedediah & Freedom=Abiah Ingersoll Nov. 8,1688

Born Aug. 7, 1667 at Northampton - 1709, Oct. 12
Farmed at Northampton till 1696, when he moved to
Lebanon Ct. Killed by Indians at Wood Creek, N. Y.

Lt. Jedediah Strong son of Jedediah & Abiah=Elizabeth Webster 1732

Born Jan. 15, 1700, Lebanon, Conn.
Married Dec. 4, 1722
He was a farmer at Lebanon

Binajah Strong son of Jedediah & Elizabeth =
(1) Polly Bacon (died Aug. 8,1790)
of Lebanon
(2) Widow Elizabeth Wilson of Bethel

Born at Lebanon Jan. 17, 1735
Farmer and surveyor of Hartford, Vt. of which he was one of first settlers 1764. Town clerk 1765; Constable and Com'r. of highways 1774. Polly died 1790. He afterward lived in Bethel and died there 1815.

Chr. Barnabas (a revolutionary soldier settled on Holland Purchase in N. Y.)

Polly (m. Ashbel Smith of Hartford, Vt. d. 1806)
William (1763-1840) Member of Congress three terms, judge of city ct. etc.)
Mercy (m. Isaac Hincher)
Elizabeth (m. Simeon Brooks of Bethel)
Tryphena (m. Joel English)
Binajah (Cooper at Bethel & Randolph)
Fredonia (m. Lemuel Wood of Randolph)
Lydia (m. Henry Walbridge of Randolph)

Paternal Ancestors of Abigail Ford

Thomas Ford =

Lived in Dorchester, Mass.
Ch. Abigail (born about 1588. Died 1668
married John Strong Dec. 1630)

Thomas Ford came from England with John Strong and
settled at Dorchester, Mass. but
removed to Windsor, Conn.

Paternal Ancestors of
Freedom Woodward

Henry Woodward = Elizabeth Woodward

Lived at Dorchester, Mass.
Ch. Freedom (married 1662 to Jedediah Strong)
Henry came from Much Worton Lancashire,
settled at Northampton, Mass. 1659. Killed
lightening Apr. 7, 1683.

Pateral Ancestors of
Abiah Ingorsoll

John Ingersoll = (3) Abigail Bascom

Lived at (?)
Ch. Abiah born Aug. 24, 1663
died Nov. 20, 1732
(married Nov. 8, 1688 Jedediah Strong)
John Ingersoll of Hartford Conn.,North-
ampton & Westfield, Conn. Married
Sept.12, 1657

Paternal Ancestors of
Abigail Bascom

Thomas Bascom, was in Dorchester, Mass. by 1634.
Came to Windsor, Conn. in 1639.
Married Avis -----

Their daughter

Abigail Bascom, b. Windsor, Conn. 1639
married Sept. 12, 1657
John Ingersoll

Paternal Ancestors of
Elizabeth Webster

Capt. John Webster = Grace Loomis
Lived at Lebanon Ct.
Ch. Eliz. Webster (married 1732 Jedediah Strong) born Feb. 26, 1701
married Dec. 4, 1722 (?)

Paternal Ancestors of
Polly Bacon

Bacon=
Lived at Lebanon Ct.
Ch. Polly (married 1764 (?) Binajah Strong)

Paternal Ancestors of
Lucy Stevens

Oliver Stevens
Married Apr. 1, 1766 in Acton, Mass.
Sarah Hosmer

Their son

Capt. Oliver Stevens
b. Rindge N. H. Jan. 14, 1767
d. Bethel, Vt. July 10, 1836
Married Lucy Hayward
Children-Betsey (m. Cady)
Oliver
Lucy (m. Asa Brooks)
----- (m. Crampton)
Rowena (m. Gambell)
Mahala (m. Waldo)
Ann (m. Huntington)
Sophia (m. Hincher)

Lucy Stevens b. Hartland, Vt. Nov. 27, 1792
d. Bethel, Vt. Mar. 29, 1876
married Oct. 16, 1814
Asa Brooks

Paternal Ancestors of
Sarah Gambel

Willard (Bill ?) Gambel =
Came from Ireland.
Lived in Spencer, Mass.

John Gambel son of Willard. = Sarah Rogers of Spencer
Born 1762 (?) at Spencer. Died 1844. Enlisted on 18th birthday. Supposed to have been at Valley Forge. Got his discharge on his 21st birthday. Came to Bethel immediately after the war and took some bounty land, "cleared a piece of land and put up a log house, then went back, fetched his wife".
Member of Legislature 1820 etc.

Ch. Lucy 1790
Willard 1792
John 1795 (died in infancy)
Hannah 1797 (married Church Wilbur)
John 1799
Orin 1801
Susan 1804
Carlos 1806
Julia 1810 (Tilson)

Willard Gambell son of John = Susan Chamberlin
Born 1792. Lived and died at Barnard, Vt.
Farmer
Ch. Monroe 1819
Willard Parkman 1820
William C. 1822
Susan J. (Batchelder) 1828
John H. 1830
Sarah 1833
Albert N. 1841

~~Willard Gambel was a "copper-head".~~ It was
Clark Chamberlin, the bro. of Susan.

Paternal Ancestors of
Sarah Rogers

Lived in Spencer (?)

Paternal Ancestors of
Susan Chamberlin

William Chamberlin=
Born 1753. Enlisted at Westmoreland N. H.
and served 11 mos.

Paternal Ancestors of
Mercy Jane Lillie

Geo. Lillie:
Reading, Mass. 1658
m. 15 Nov 1659 Hannah Smith

David Lillie (descended from Geo.?) - Huldah Blodgett
Born in Stafford, Conn. Oct. 29, 1742
Died 1827 (Tolland?)
Ch. Joshua 1772
Benjamin 1773
Samuel 1777
Daniel 1779
Lydia 1781
Roswell 1785
David 1788 (81?)
Silas 1790
Huldah 1793
Sophie 1797
(David moved to Bethel 1783 acr to our letter by
Wm. Leroy, when Daniel was 2 yrs. old)

David son of Samuel Jr. & Lillie + Mehitabel Bacon

Samuel Jr m(1st) Abigail Wright
m. (2nd) 23 mar 1726/7 Mehitabel Bacon
dau of Joseph + Margaret Bowen

Samuel Jr is son of Samuel Sr. & Hannah ---

Samuel Sr.
b. 14 May 1665 Reading, Mass.
son of Geo. (above) + Hannah Smith

Daniel Lillie son of David = Azubah Long (cousin) 1804

Born in Stafford (?) Conn. Sept. 30, 1779.
Died Aurora 1866.
Ch. Justin Oct. 5th, 1807
Lamira 1815 (married Pliny Warren)
Edwin - Rockford, Ill.
" Ch. - Mary Miller (mother of Judge of Circ. Ct. Guy A. Miller of Detroit)
Geo. E.
Alonzo - Aurora, Ill.
" Ch. - Clint Lucore, etc.
Charles - Independence, Ia.
(Daniel was a representative 18 yrs.)

Justin Lillie son of Daniel = Mercy C. Child by whom Capt. Daniel Lillie 1838
Alice 1836 (married Putnam of Marion)

= Susan McIntosh 1839

Ch. Geo. Alonzo 1840 (served in war and moved to Marion)
Wm. Leroy 1842
James Miller 1844-45
Mercy Jane 1846-67
Willis Gaylord 1848
Alma Azubah 1850 (married Cyrus Aiken and lived at Louisburg, Kansas.)
Rush 1853
Dora 1855 (Ashley)
Nellie (m Carlin) 1860
Rollin 1857-81

Wm. Leroy Lillie son of Justin = Eulalia Lucore 1866

Born 1843. Enlisted at 18. Then went to Iowa, living continuously near Marion till death 1904, except 3 yrs in Independence, Ia. Farmer

Ch. Mercy Jane 1867 (m. C. H. Brooks 1886)
Bertha
Geo. Leroy & Josephine, twins
Frank
Parke
Alice

Mercy Jane Lillie daughter of Wm. Leroy Lillie
and Eulalia Lucore
= C. H. Brooks 1886

Ch. Willard Leroy (b.Sept. 11, 1887 d. Jan. 24, 1936)
Helen Jane (b. July 4, 1891)
Katherine (b. July 22, 1893)
Josephine Eulalia (b. May 30, 1899)

Willard Leroy Brooks son of Mercy Jane and C. H. Brooks
= Hazel Ellene Carson Apr. 28, 1921

Ch.- Pauline Carson Brooks (b. Jan.17, 1923)
= Robert Julius Jensen (b. June 28, 1913)
Dec. 25, 1943.

Ch.-Katherine Brooks (b. Sept. 17, 1945)
Robert Julius, Jr. (b. Sept. 23, 1946)
Reinhard Sigfried (b. Mch. 27, 1949)
Patricia Ann (b. Sept. 30, 1951)

- Katherine Ellene Brooks (b. Mch.24,1924)
= James Wilson Augustine (b.Apr.5,192)
June 26, 1945

Ch.-Jane Brooks (b. Apr.21, 1946)
Jon Wilson (b. Feb. 13, 1949)
David Brooks (b. Apr. 10, 1952)
Mary Woods (b. July 1, 1954)

Helen Jane Brooks (Wichita) daughter of Mercy Jane
and C. H. Brooks
= Standish Hall (b. Sept. 30,
1891) Chicago, Ill.
June 5, 1920, Wichita, Kansas.

Ch. - Brooks Hall (b. Nov.27, 1921, Chicago)
= Marylin Jones (Okla.City)
Sept. 9, 1950)

Ch.-Frederick Jones Hall
Brooks Hall, Jr. (b. Sept. 3, 1953)

- Sarah Jane Hall (twin sister of Brooks Hall)
(d. Jan. 5, 1922)

- Wolcott Hall (b. Nov.17,1924
d. April 11, 1944)

- Bradford Hall (b. July 10, 1928)
= Kelsey Lee Browne
July 11, 1953

Katherine Brooks (Wichita) daughter of Mercy
Jane and C. H. Brooks
= (1) Throckmorton Davidson
d. 1918
married Dec.

Ch.-Jane Davidson Thompson (b. Oct. 22, 1917)
= Jack Henry Spines
(b. Jan.2,1918)
June 28, 1941

Ch.-Sara Jane (b. Apr. 30,1944)
Charles Thompson (b. Aug.30,1946)
Jack Stephen (b. Sept.8, 1951)
Katherine (b. Mch. 18, 1955)

= (2) Dwight Henry Thompson
(b. Aug.8,1890, Pratt, Kans.)
July 14, 1920

Ch.-Martha (b. July 21, 1922)
= Chain V. Healy (b. June 8, 1920)
July 20, 1943

Ch-Susan (b. Dec. 26, 1945)
Justin Dwight (b. June 19, 1949)
Edward Joseph (b. Dec. 11, 1952)

Dwight Henry Thompson, Jr.(b. Jan. 31, 1928)

Willard Brooks Thompson (b. Feb. 16, 1930)
= Jane Floyd May 25, 1952

Ch.-Mark Lindsay (b. Apr. 3, 1955)

Josephine Eulalia Brooks (Wichita) daughter of
Mercy Jane and C. H. Brooks
= John Hamilton Burns
(b. Mch. 23, 1895)
June 4, 1921

Ch.-John Brooks Burns (b. Dec. 12, 1923)
= Katharine Maude Hoag
(b. Apr.14,1928)
Feb. 5, 1949

Ch.-Deanne (b. Feb.1, 1953)

-Barbara (b. May 3, 1927)
= Kenneth Johnson (b. Jan.14,1923)
Dec. 11, 1948

Ch.-Christie (b. Aug. 5, 1950)
Tracy Lee) twins b. July 20, 1952
Nancy Lynn) " (d. Aug., 1952)

<u>Bertha</u> <u>Lillie</u> daughter of Wm. Leroy and Eulalia Lillie
= Darwin Mason

Born Sept.10, 1869
Ch.-Dorothy (b. Nov.---)
= Hershall Bradshaw
Ch.-Catherine (b. sept. 3, 1935 or 36)

Josephine (b. April 1904, d. 1914?)

Elizabeth (Beth) (b. May ---)
= Warner Lewis

Josephine Eulalia Lillie) twins of Wm. Leroy
George Leroy Lillie) and Eulalia Lillie
Born Oct. 9, 1879

George Leroy Lillie = Inez L. Stinson (b. Aug. 2, 1877)
(d. Aug. 4, 1953)
Jan. 25, 1898

Ch.-Leroy David (b. Jan. 2, 1901)
= Alice M. Farnham (b. July, 1906)
Married June 1933 in Minn.
Address: 808 Douglas
Ames, Ia.

Ch.-Charles Frederick (b. Feb. 20, 1936)
Vivian (b. Nov. 24, 1937)
Edith (b. Dec. 19, 1939)
Eleanor (b. Aug. 23, 1941)

-Josephine (b. Nov. 18, 1905)
= Thorwald O. Christoffersen
(b. Sept.1, 1900, d. Aug. 9, 1953)
Married June 5, 1926
Address: Yarnell, Ariz.
Ch.-Weldon Stevens Christoffersen
(b. Sept.19, 1927)

(See next page)

Children of George Leroy and Inez L. Lillie (cont.)

Ch.-Isabel (b. Feb. 21, 1913)
= Oliver E. Walston (b. Aug. 17, 1910)
Married Aug. 31, 1935
Address: 4221 Central
Sioux City, Ia.

Ch.-Gary Richard) twins b. Dec. 21, 1940
Gail Douglas)

Edwin Stinson (b. Sept. 20, 1917)
= Frances Asmussen (b. Jan. 2, 1921)
Married Mar. 30, 1940
Address: 2559 S. Palmetto
Sioux City, Iowa

Ch.-Cherie Rae (b. Aug. 26, 1941)
Dawn Marie (b. March 11, 1944)

<u>Frank</u> <u>Justin</u> son of Wm. Leroy and Eulalia Lillie
(b. Nov. 24, (?) 1879 d. May---)
He died near Mother's Day in 1943)
= Isabel Frazier (b. Oct. 8---)

Ch.-Willard Leroy (b. Oct. 23, 1905)
Business Address: 1801½
N. Vermont, Los Angeles
= Maxine

-Esther (b. July, 1907 (?)
= George E. Milner
Address: Mrs. Geo. E. Milner
88 Cresta Vista
San Francisco
Phone: Juniper 77553

Parke Harrison Lillie son of Wm. Leroy and
Eulalia Lillie
(b. July 14, 1881
d. June 31, 1953)
= Mary Graves
(b. Feb. 12, 1882
d. Oct. 14, 1949)
Married Jan. 1, 1908

Ch.-Charles LeRoy (b. Oct.31, 1908
d. June 29, 1915)

George Harrison (b. July 25, 1912
d. Aug. 7, 1947)
= Virginia Doty
Married March 21, 1942

Jane Brooks (b. Feb.15,1916)

Janet Sandy (b. June 3, 1918)
= (1) Leonard Delmer Wilkerson
Married Aug. 22, 1937
Ch.-Charles Duane (b. Sept. 20, 1938)
Sandra Jean (b. July 21, 1940)

= (2) Howard Wayne Barnhart
(b. Nov. 4, 1915)
Married May 20, 1950
Ch.-Mary Sharon (b. Jan. 6, 1954)

Parke William (b. Aug. 19,1921
d. Oct. 26, 1921)

<u>Alice</u> <u>Lillie</u> daughter of Wm. Leroy and Eulalia Lillie
(b. Dec. 1, 1893)
= Lew Dow
MarriedSept.,1904

Ch.- Charles (b. May (?), 1906)
= Patricia
Address: Port Washington
9 Country Club Drive

Jean (b. May 2, 1915)
= Richard Fenton (b. Dec. 19, 1899)
Married Aug. 9, 1951
Address: 25 Hazard Park Way
Albian N. Y.

Ch.- Dow (b. 1943)
Ellen (b. 1945)

James = Marilyn
Ch.-(1)Creig
(2)-----

Paternal Ancestors of
Huldah Blodgett (e)
born 1752

Paternal Ancestors of
Azubah Long

(1.) Jonathan Long = Azubah Cooley of Coventry
& Tolland Connecticut.
April 25, 1745

As to marriage see "Births & Marriages"
in Coventry 151

Ch. Jonathan

(2.) Jonathan Long = Eunice ----(?) of Tolland,
Conn. & Randolph, Vt.
(see Tolland & Randolph town records)

Ch. Azubah b in Tolland July 27, 1777
m Daniel Lillie Sept. 6, 1804

56-9022

Paternal Ancestors of
Azubah Cooley

1. Daniel Cooley = Elizabeth Wolcott of Long-
meadow, Mass.
Married Dec. 8, 1680 (NE Historical Gene.
Register XXXVI 267. History of Ancient
Windsor II-801
Ch. Daniel b in Longmeadow
Mar. 23-1683

2. Daniel Cooley = Jemina Clark of Enfield &
West Springfield
Married Nov. 7, 1710 (NE Gen Register
XXXIV 388, Hist. of Enfield II 1766.)
Ch. Azubah b in West Springfield
married Jonathan Long
Apr. 27, 1745

Paternal Ancestors of
Elizabeth Wolcott

1. John Wolcott of Galdon Manor Tolland, Co. Somerset
(Stites Hist of Ancient Windsor II 799)
Ch. Henry b in Tolland Co. Somerset Eng 1578.

2. Henry son of John = Elizabeth Launders of Lydiard St. Lawrence

Of Windsor. Born in Tolland Co. Somerset Eng. 1578. Babtized Dec. 6, 1578 at Lydiard St. Lawrence. Married Jan. 19, 1606.
(Stites Hist. of Ancient Windsor II 799)
Died in Windsor 1655
He was one of the committee who sat with the first Court of Magistrates in 1637.
Was magistrate of Conn. 1643-55
(Colonial Records of Conn VI)
ch. Simon

3. Simon Wolcott =

Of Windsor.
Married Oct. 17, 1661. (Stites II 801)
Died Sept. 11, 1687 at Windsor E. Side.
Ch. Elizabeth b Aug. 9, 1662, Windsor

Addenda to Page 34

"Old State House" on Main Street, Hartford, Conn., where Oliver Wolcott was first Governor to preside. ("Windsor Old Cemetery," where Henry Wolcott buried.)

"Henry Wolcott came from Tolland, England, and settled at Windsor, Connecticut, in 1634."*

Henry Wolcott b 1578; d May 30, 1665
(m Jan 19, 1606
Elizabeth Sanders b 1589; d July 7, 1655

Henry[2] Wolcott b in England Jan 21, 1610
(d July 12, 1680
Sarah[22] Newberry b in England 1622
d July 16, 1684

Sarah was daughter of Thomas Newberry

Henry[3] Wolcott b June 6, 1642; d Feb 15, 1709
(m Oct 12, 1664
Abigail Goss, b 1646

*Source of information: Notation on the back of framed membership certificate of the National Society of Colonial Dames of America, Jane Lillie Brooks, in her handwriting.

John[3] Wolcott, son of Henry[2] Wolcott
(married
Mary Chester

John[4] Wolcott, son of John[3] Wolcott
(b Nov 20, 1677; d Aug 20, 1750
(m Dec 14, 1703
Hannah Newberry, b Feb 10, 1679;d Oct 17, 1717
Daughter of Thomas & Anne (Ford) Newberry

Thomas[21] Newberry b Nov 10, 15__; d 1635
(married
Joane Dabi_____. (?)d 1600

Sarah[22] Newberry, b 1622; d July 1684
(married Nov 18
Henry[2] Wolcott, b Jan 21, 1610; d July 12, 1681

Benjamin Newberry, b about 1624; d 1689
(m Jan 11, 1646
Mary Allyn (daughter of Matthew & Margaret)

Benjamin's daughters:

Sarah[23] m Preserval Clapp (Direct line back of L. W. Clapp)

Rebecca[23] m Samuel M(ars)hall (Direct line of Mrs. C. W. Bitting

Margaret[23] m Retwin Strong (Mrs. Col. Lewis Family lineal direct)

His son Thomas[23] married Anne Ford, and their daughter Hannah[24] married John[4] Wolcott.

The first Newberry known was born A.D. 920.

The line is carried down perfectly.

1851435

Paternal Ancestors of
Susan McIntosh

John McIntosh = Martha Henry 1760 (about ?)

Born at Inverness about 1737 of Highland Parentage, had two sisters Mary and Martha, and was left an orphan at an early age. At 17 impressed in Eng Army, and came over with Wolfe. Sailing vessel 6 Mo. and landed in Quebec. He was in 17 battles during 9 yrs. of the war. He knew Wolfe personally and liked him. At close of war mustered out of service by Archibald Campbell. He then settled at Bedford N. H. and married.

Ch. William
James (never married)
Samuel (M Phoebe Wyatt)
Isaac (M. Hannah Prince)
Isabel (M Wyatt)
Polly (M Prince)
Whole family finally moved to Vt. and are all buried at Old Gilead.

William McIntosh son of John = Jane Patterson
Feb. 7, 1810

The year of his marriage he moved to Bethel where he died.

Ch. Martha Jane (m. Samuel Granger of Marion Iowa)
Susan (born Apr 13, 1817 m Justin Lillie 1839)
Mary 1819 (m David Washburn of Randolph, Vt.
Isabell
James Miller Mc 1825 (whose son is Herbert civil engineer of Burlington)

Paternal Ancestors of
Martha Henry

Henry =

Born in Ireland (a Protestant) First settled in America at Merrimac N.H. but removed to Bedford N.H. in 1772 (in 1884 the farm was still in hands of descendants of the family named Leach)

Chr.-Martha (1738 or 9 in Ireland)who married John McIntosh

Paternal Ancestors of
Jane Patterson

James Patterson (?) = Rebecca Stimpson

Born in Scotland. Captured by Cromwell at Worcester Sept. 3, 1651. Two mo's. later sailed for America arriving at Charlestown Mass., May 1652. Went to Bellerica. (See Wyman's Charlestown Hist. of Bellerica by Henry A. Hazen D.D.)

Ch.-------

Robert Patterson descended (?) from James = Susanna Miller sister of Miller of Lundy's Lane

Lived and buried at New Boston N. H.
Ch. John (not married)
Mary (m Crombie)
Rachel (m Leach)
Jane (m Wm. McIntosh)
Gizzey (not married)
(one of Jane's daughter Susan's grandmothers is said to have been Gizzey McNeal)

Paternal Ancestors of
Rebecca Stimpson

Andrew Stimpson = Jane ----

Came from New Castle on Tyne
3rd ch. Rebecca (who m James Patterson)
(Stephenson, Stevenson, changed to Stimpson)

Paternal Ancestors of
Susanna Miller

Miller = Gizzey McNeal (?)

Lived at New Boston (?)
Ch. Susanna (m Robert Patterson)
James (of Lundy's Lane & Gov of Ark)

Paternal Ancestors of
Eulalia Lucore

Lemuel Lucore = Rispah Hurlbut

Came with his father "down the coast from the Black River Country" and lived at Southampton Mass. There married

Rufus Hurlbut Lucore there born May 5, 1812. The family 1820 moved Pa.

Rufus H. Lucore son of Lemuel = Sarah Ann Barr. Feb. 21, 1836.

Born Southampton May 5, 1812
Married at Shippen (McKean or Cameron Cty) Penn. Moved to Marion Iowa 1836 or 9. Capt. of Co H 20th Infantry Ia. during Civil War and died at Marion while on a furlough Dec. 26, 1863.
Capt. Lucore had a big sawmill on Otter Creek employing 20 men; and he had 1000 acres of land when he died.

Ch. Rispah 1836 (m Chesley Brockman)
Alonzo 1838 (m Sarah Withers)
Mahala 1840 (m Wilson Wightman)
Hurlburt 1842 (m Frances Smith)
Julalia) 1843 (m William Austin
Eulalia) " (m Wm. Leroy Lillie)
Joanna 1845 (m Franklin Wightman)
Albert 1847 (m Lotia Wightman, and father of Frank Lucore of Downers Grove, Ill.)
Cleopas 1848-1848
Luther '51
Ladurnia 1854
Lizzie 1859 (m Walter Scott)
Stephen 1962-3
Mary 49-63
Sarah Ann 52-9
Ida 57-62
Joseph 1864

Paternal Ancestors of
Rispah Hurlbut

(See Hurlbut book)
Thomas Hurlbut = Sarah ---

Came to Amer. 1635, a soldier under Lion Gardiner who built a fort at Saybrook, Conn. Settled at Wethersfield, Conn. and was a blacksmith.

Samuel Hurlbut 3rd son of Thomas = Mary ---

Born 1644. Was a farmer at Wethersfield.

Stephen Hurlbut son of Samuel = Hanna Douglas

Born 1668. Settled in New London, Conn.

John Hurlbut 4th ch of Stephen

Born in New London. Settled in North Groton.
Married Mary Stoddard dau. of Ralph

Stephen Hurlbut 1st son of John = Mrs. Allen
(Lester?)

Born in Groton. Moved to Southampton, Mass.
He was a land surveyor
Ch. Collins (killed War of 1812)
Stephen Douglas 1770
Martin Luther 1780 (graduate of Williams, and a preacher)
Rufus 1787
Rispah m Lemuel Lucore. b. 1775 ?
died 1852 in Marion.

Paternal Ancestors of
Sarah Ann Barr

John Barr = Mary Alcocks

Was a Protestant from Ireland (Mary came from Isl of Jersey)
Ch. Wm.
James
Robert
The family lived in Pa.

Robert Barr = Catherine Smith

After marriage moved to Gibson Township Clearfield Cty Penn. and all the children were born there.
Ch. John
Mary
Sarah Ann 1817
Sevilla
Harrison
Rachel
Catherine
Died 1825 "He was not old"
Sarah says: The people went to Clearfield to vote; people said "Katie Barr was the handsomest girl that walked the White Deer Valley" which she thinks was near Lock Haven or Marrietta; that Robert's people lived near Philadelphia or Marrietta, at any rate, some distance away. Harrison lived near Lock Haven PO address Julien Junction, Penn.

Paternal Ancestors of Katherine Smith

Benj. Smith = Mary Wilson

At about 1790 he and his wife were living in the "White Deer Valley" where Katherine was born, at about that time.
He was a democrat and his farm is called the Old Democrat farm to this day."

Ch. Rachel (m Swezy)
Catherine
Peter (who was a great hunter and never married)
Benj. (never married)
Liddy (m Swartz)
George

Geo. Ingersoll Salem son of Richard b a 1618, had there gr of ld 1639 by w Eliz had Joseph b Oct 14, 1646, etc. removed to Gloucester, was there a selectman 1652 rem to Falmouth from 1657 he was there and was the lieut call by Hutch F 266 foll the Col rec 1668 Ingerfield, driv away at the destruction of the town by Indians 1676

John Ingersoll prob bro of Geo born in Eng or perhaps on voyage hither Salem, was freem 1668 rem to Casco. Driv by Indian War from Falmouth he settled in Kittery

John Hartford 1653, sec w Abigail d of Thomas Bascom had 1663 Abiah who married Jedediah Strong

Charles Hayward Brooks

I was born in Auburn, Placer County, California, on November 23, 1859. Placer County is quite famous in California history because it is the county where gold was first discovered. Gold was discovered at Sutter's Mills. This county is situated about halfway across the state, a little northeast of San Francisco, and is located on the American River, which is one of the famous old gold streams of California. Much placer mining was done on this stream.

My father, Julius P. Brooks, went to California about 1850, before the Panama Railroad was built, and landed on the Pacific Ocean at Nicaragua on the back of a mule. He arrived in California and at once entered the mines. His cousin, Alvinza Hayward, went to California about the same time. Mr. Hayward lived in Michigan and made the journey to California over the plains and mountains, They worked together for awhile and suffered much hardship, and made little success. Finally, my father went out of the mining business and was in the mercantile business at the time of his death. He died in 1861 or 1862. I was less than two years old at the time. He was stricken with what at that time was called inflammation of the bowels but would probably now be called appendicitis.

My mother went to California in 1857. She was accompanied by Mrs. Octavia Stevens, wife of Solon Stevens, who had preceded her to California. My mother was engaged to my father before he left Vermont. Mrs. Stevens and my mother (Sarah Gambel) made the trip by way of the Isthmus of Panama and arrived in California on the steamer, "John L. Stephens," on February 14, 1857. They were married in San Francisco on the 16th day of February. After my mother was in

California for a short time, her youngest brother, Albert Gamel, came on and lived with them, until he was married. He was quite a prominent politician. My mother lived in California for about six years after my father's death, when she decided to go back to Vermont at the urgent solicitation of my grandfather, Willard Gambel. I remember distinctly the trip although I was only six years old, from Auburn to Vermont, via the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans and the Isthmus of Panama. To me it was a great lark. I remember when we were on the train from Auburn to Sacramento, my mother was crying and I remonstrated with her and told her there was nothing to cry about. I tried to get her to tell me what it was that made her so unhappy. The trip across the Sacramento River was made by boat, to San Francisco. We arrived there in the nighttime and I can still visualize the beauty of the lights of San Francisco, as they appeared to me from the deck of the boat. We stayed in San Francisco only a few days, visiting Mr. Hayward at his home in San Mateo. There were a great many children on board our boat, the "Constitution." I think there were 242 boys and girls and we had a most glorious time. I remember we stopped at Acapulco on the Mexico coast. The natives came out in boats to sell fruit. The passengers would pay for the fruit by dropping the money into the sea and it was great sport for me to watch the Mexicans dive down into the water, get the coins and bring them up in their teeth. The trip to New York on the boat, "Costa Rica", was without incident. The sea was very rough, and I remember that my brother Willard was very seasick!

When we arrived in New York, we stopped at a hotel for a day or

so. In those days, the hotels were equipped with bellcords, which could be pulled to summon a servant. I can remember pulling that cord whenever I got a chance and bringing a servant to the room for no purpose. My mother gave me a good whipping for that and put a stop to it.

We arrived in Barnard, Vermont at my grandfather, Willard Gambel's, where I lived until I was about 15 years of age. Then I attended the Seminary at Montpelier for several years, graduating there in 1879. I then came West at the behest of a school-mate, Albert Joubert, who was teaching school in Marshall County, Iowa. I arrived in Marshall County with $15.00 in my pocket, and found to my dismay that I could not teach unless I attended a four-weeks Institute being held in Marshalltown. I borrowed the money from Mr. Joubert, attended the Institute and got a school. I taught school for a year or so, and then went to Marion, Iowa, where the Lillie family resided. They were old neighbors of ours in Vermont. I soon entered a law office in Marion, where I studied law for two or three years. I was admitted to the Bar and practiced law until 1886.

The first $1,000 that I earned I invested in the Durango Mapimmi Company in Old Mexico. My investment in that corporation set in motion a chain of events which led to my moving to Kansas. The promoter who sold me the stock became a very close friend of mine. The mining venture was a total failure. We all lost our money, including the promoter. He came to see me one time and said he was desperately in need of money and said he had a section of land in Butler County, Kansas, that he wanted me to get a loan on. I told him that no one would loan money in Kansas--that it was part of the Great American

esert and was the "jumping off place." I told him it was idle to alk of borrowing money on Kansas land. Finally I told him that I ight buy the land of him. I wrote down to a real estate agent in l Dorado, asking him what he could sell the land for in 60 days. e gave me a figure for which I bought the land (I think I discounted t some!). I promptly sold the land, executed a deed and sent it to he El Dorado National Bank with instructions to collect the money nd remit to me. For weeks I could not hear from the Bank. They aid no attention to my letters and I became uneasy and went to El orado to see what the trouble was. I found that the land had been urchased by Mr. Hazlett, President of the Bank, and he was taking ll the time he could to pay for it. I finally collected my money. hile at El Dorado everyone was talking about Wichita--what a wonder- ul opportunity was there to make money, etc. I was rather enthused nd decided to go to Wichita. A real estate agent met me at the rain and offered to show me the town. I rode all over Wichita with im and before night, had spent all of my money in buying some vacant ots on South Main Street. There was no railroad west to Kingman but went by carriage in company with a man by the name of Loveland, to ratt to see an old friend of mine, Jim Bardwell. I returned to Iowa nd very soon sold the Wichita lots at a nice profit and instructed y agent to buy me some more lots, which he did. Later, I sold those t a nice profit. After several transactions and I had made several housand dollars in my speculations, I was so enthused about Wichita hat I moved down here in the fall of 1886.

In later years I made frequent trips to California, but only on ne occasion did I go up to Auburn to visit my birthplace. That land

had been to me a land of romance, and I had in my mind a very vivid picture of my birthplace and the surrounding country. When I got off the bus at Auburn, although it was between 50 and 60 years since I had left there, the town seemed familiar, and without any guidance or inquiry I went directly to the place where our house had been. No house was there, but there was evidence that there had been. Close by was a house I recognized as the home of Judge Hamilton who was attorney general of California when I lived there. I went to his residence and knocked on the door. It was opened by a young lady, who certainly was born 15 or 20 years after I had left California. I told her that I was a stranger; that I thought there had been a house over the fence at one time--the house where I was born. Her reply was, "Are you one of the Brooks boys?" She added that her mother had said to her that some day those Brooks boys would come back and if they did, to give them a good California welcome. I spent the afternoon with her, looking at pictures and discussing people who formerly lived there. I then went down into the village, where I noticed a sign, "Stevens Drug Store." I went in and an old man waited upon me. I engaged him in conversation by asking if he knew Julius Brooks. He said he did; that Julius Brooks had got him to come to California and that they had batched together for several years. I then asked him about Octavia Stevens and was told that she was still living. He then immediately said, "Who are you?" I replied that I was Julius Brooks' youngest son. He grabbed his hat and said, "Come with me." We went to his home and there was Octavia, his wife--the woman who had made the trip from Vermont to San Francisco with my mother, and was with her when she married my father. I had a most enjoyable visit with

her. She had a multitude of letters from her relatives and my relatives in the East--particularly letters from my mother, with whom she kept up a steady, unbroken correspondence as long as my mother lived. I stayed all night at her house and the next day went to San Francisco, and returned home. Mr. Hayward, my father's cousin, after my father's death, kept right along in the mining business and was very successful. He became the owner of some of the greatest mines in California, and at the time of his death was worth many millions of dollars. He built the first concrete building in California.

While at Auburn I also went to the cemetery. I had a distinct recollection of the inscription on my father's tombstone. He was a Mason, and the Masonic Emblem, Square and Compass, were engraven on his tombstone. I went to his grave. The stone was laying flat on the ground. I raised it and there was the inscription bearing my father's name and the Masonic Emblem. I had the stone firmly planted and I presume it is standing there now.

* * *

My grandfather's Vermont farm on which I was reared was typical of all Vermont farms at that time. My great-grandfather, John Gambel, had been a Revolutionary soldier. He served five years with Washington at Valley Forge on Long Island, with the rank of Major. At the end of the war he was compensated by the script issued by the Continental Congress, which enabled him to take up land. He chose Vermont, which at that time was one great unbroken forest extending from Massachusetts to Canada. He hewed out his home in Windsor County, Vermont. He cleared the land and cultivated it, and raised a family of several children on the farm. He died in 1818. His son, my grandfather,

Willard Gambel, succeeded him on the farm. He died at the age of 82 years. My uncle, George Gambel, lived on the farm then until he died at the age of 75 years. During all of this time there had been no sale or mortgage on the property.

The method of life of the Vermont farmer was primitive. The livelihood was principally from his sheep and sugar. Each well-to-do farmer had about 100 sheep; five or six cows which he milked; and very little other livestock except the necessary horses to cultivate the land. A good enterprising farmer would have about two acres of corn; about 3/4ths of an acre of wheat; a couple of acres of oats; five or six acres of potatoes and two or three acres of Indio wheat. These, with his hay, constituted his crop. The farmer spent very little money. Every fall he would take two or three fleeces to the carding mill where the wool would be carded into rolls about the size of your finger. The rolls would be returned, less the toll of wool taken by the carder. These rolls would be spun into yarn, and the housewife would knit the stockings and mittens for the family from the yarn thus produced.

No one ever bought flour. Whenever flour was needed, some member of the family would take three or four bushels of wheat to the grist mill, have it ground into flour, and bring it home, less the toll which the miller deducted to pay his expense of milling the flour.

It was from the sugar that the farmer obtained his greatest income. On the farm where I was raised, during the sugar season we tapped about 250 maple trees. The sugar season lasted about six weeks and everyone worked night and day. The sugar commanded a very fine price in Boston,where it was all marketed except what the farmer kept

for his own use. Potatoes were also a source of revenue. The ground was highly fertilized and always a large crop of potatoes was raised. Corn and other grains were not raised for sale but only to feed to the stock.

The farmers in building their houses or barns spent very little money. For example; if a farmer expected to build a barn, he would plan it a year in advance. The local carpenter would tell him what sort of lumber he would need, so in the long winter months he would cut great logs and haul them to the sawmill and they would be sawed into the kind of lumber he would need. The owner of the sawmill would take his pay in toll from the lumber that he sawed. The heavy timbers were hewn from large trees and framed, so that when the frame was completed, the neighbors would gather in at an appointed time and have a "raising." All shingles were made on the place. No one ever thought of buying shingles. All of the boys and even the girls on the farm knew how to make shingles, so that the expense of the improvements that a farmer made was very small.

(Shingle Making.) The method of making shingles was very simple. Hemlock, usually in logs about 16 inches long, was used because it was plentiful, more so than pine. It has a grain perfectly true, and will split as correctly as can be imagined. We had an instrument with a wooden handle with a blade at right angles with it. This was used to split the block of wood into four pieces, usually about 18 inches in diameter. We would then cut those pieces, first into a piece that would make four shingles, then split it into two shingles, and then again to make one shingle. When we got them split, we had a contrivance called a "hand-shaver" with a handle on

each end to shave the shingles down to the proper size.

Vermont farmers spent very little money and never went into debt. If they didn't have the money to buy what they wanted, they went without. It was considered a disgrace for a man to have a mortgage on his farm. I recall one farmer who had a mortgage and he was looked upon with great scorn by his neighbors.

The fuel for the family was always cut a year in advance. The farmers would cut hardwood logs and bring them down to the house--birch, beech and hard maple. They would saw them into blocks about 16 inches long and split them into proper size to put in the stove. The wood would then be stacked under cover in the woodshed and not be used until the following winter, the wood for the present winter having been cut the year before. By that method there was always dry hardwood for fuel, which was the very best kind.

Every farmer's cellar was well stocked with food. The families did not live "in refrigerators" as they do now. A fair sample of a farmer's cellar would be a bin containing 75 or 100 bushels of potatoes; several large barrels of apples; vegetables of all kinds; butter in firks weighing at least 50 pounds; barrels of sugar; gallons of syrups and molasses; corned beef, pickled pork by the barrel, etc. At our place we had a big cask of corned beef and another of pickled pork, all of which we made ourselves. A farmer's house in Vermont could stand a siege of nearly a year and not run out of provisions. Every farmer butchered a couple of hogs and usually an old cow which had been fattened for that purpose. The hams were all smoked at home and the bacon also prepared.

Candles were made by dipping. Almost every family made its own

candles in that way. The dipping was in tallow and made very nice candles. We used a little stick about the size of a lead pencil on which would be strung about a dozen wicks. These sticks would rest on two pieces of lumber about 12 feet long. We kept the kettle of tallow hot. The first two or three dippings had to be done with great care in order to keep each wick separate, but very soon they would take form and we could quickly take a bunch of wicks and dip them and re-dip them until they were as big as needed, usually about an inch in diameter at the base. They were, of course, smaller at the top.

The sugar season began at the break of winter, usually about the middle of March, and ended around the last of April. The first movement was to shovel a road through the snow to the sugar place. Usually the snow was four or five feet deep and it was necessary to shovel a road to the sugar house. Our sugar house was near the residence. The next thing was to tap the trees. This was done with an augur boring a hole into the tree about three inches and driving into the hole a spigot made out of elder which has a large pith. This pith was burned out so that it made a regular spigot. In later years there was a patented arrangement for the spigot that superseded the old kind. A nail would be driven in and a bucket hung on the nail under the spigot. We tapped on our place about 250 trees, and would make from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds of sugar, which commanded a very fine price on the market in Boston. The sap was gathered in great hogsheads and pulled to the sugar house. In the sugar house was a great stone arch heated by hardwood. The pans in which the sap was boiled were about four feet long and 2½ feet wide and were set on the arch,

one in front of the other. The raw sap was placed in the rear pan, and as it was boiled, it was dipped into the front pan. The rear pan, of course, was kept supplied with raw sap all the time. The syrup would then be put into barrels or tubs. We had a back kitchen. It was really an el to the house, and a long room wherein all special work was done: such as dipping the candles, paring the apples, smoking the hams, and sugaring off. Once a week we "sugared off" in the house. The sugar was placed in a great big pan about four feet long and 1½ feet wide and 1½ feet deep. The neighbors would come in, sit and feed the fire great long sticks of wood split four feet long, putting them into the arch in order to keep the sap boiling all the time. We had little sugar cups four or five inches long and three inches wide and about 3/4ths of an inch deep. These were filled with sugar and made little sugar cakes for sale.

On some of these Vermont farms there were large orchards at least 100 years old. Some of them had very fine apples--delicious and unsurpassed by any other. There is still no apple grown that is more delicious than those grown in northern countries. A great many trees bore nothing but cider apples. We would load up a couple of wagons and take them down to the cider mill, where the apples would be ground and the cider pressed out. We would get the juice of the apples, less the toll for the work done. We had in our cellar generally about four barrels of cider. It was doctored with various concoctions that made a very nice drink. The cider would of course ferment. Some people would put in choke cherries, sugar, and some of them, perhaps, put in a little whiskey. While it was not unlawful to use it or to sell it, it was a powerful drink. When a man was drunk

on cider, he was awfully drunk!

One of the entertainments of the young people of both sexes in the wintertime was the preparing of apples for drying. Night after night we would pare apples with a paring machine, and then they would be cored and strung on a string and hung up over the stove on racks close to the ceiling where they would be dried. Of all things produced on the farm, there was nothing that I detested more than dried apples--not only because I hated the taste of them, but the work of drying them was most tedious.

There were very few mowing machines in the country when I was a boy.. We would start on the outside of the field with scythes and would mow around the field and throw the hay into windrows so that it would dry. Nobody ever had much grain, and no one ever cut it with machinery. They sometimes used cradles.

No tool was ever left outside in the weather. When the season was over, the machinery would be brought in and oiled and cleaned and put under a canvas where no dampness or rust could get at it, all ready for the next summer.

* * *

Before attending the Seminary at Montpelier, I attended the district school, walking about half a mile.

I was about 16 years old when I taught my first school and that was in what was known as the Upper District near Barnard. My brother Willard had the Lower District. Mine was an Irish school. One of my pupils was a man 24 years old, with a full beard. There were also four big girls, all a little older than myself. They pestered me in great shape. Each was a little jealous of the other and in order to

keep them in good humor, I had to take turns escorting them to the country dances. There were no waltzes or polkas in those days. Instead of having a regular boarding place, we used to board around. We would be given what was called a "grand list" showing how many nights we were to spend at each place in the district. They would give us our breakfasts and our suppers and would put up our dinners. My bed was always in the northwest corner of the room--the coldest corner--but I always had a featherbed.

The temperature sometimes would be as low as 40 degrees below zero. One place where I stayed was the Paul Dean home. Mr. Dean was the school director and had hired me. One night when I was there, I heard a terrible screeching as though somebody was in terrible pain. I was scared but I stuck to my bed and didn't get out. The next morning at breakfast not a word was said about the noise. Later I did tell one of the neighbors of my experience there. It seemed that the Deans had an idiot son, a powerful man but an absolute idiot, and in order to hold him in subjection, they occasionally had to whip him with a big blacksnake whip, and one of those occasions happened to be the night I was there.

At another time, a member of another family died, and they had an Irish wake at the home the night after the death. I attended that wake. My goodness! The whiskey and the food--everybody wanted whiskey.

* * *

My mother remarried when I was 15 years old. My stepfather's name was H. C. F. Atwood.

* * *

CHURCHES: The churches in Vermont were all built on much the

same pattern. The prevailing denominations were Congregational, Methodist and Universalist. There were few Presbyterian and no Baptist churches. I belonged to the Universalist church. Everyone had a pew which was paid for by the year. The pews had doors. The pulpit was always at the front of the church, and the choir occupied the balcony at the back of the church. The pastor would first read the hymn, and then it would be sung by the choir and the congregation. When the hymn was announced the congregation would rise, turn around and face the choir. Montpelier had fine churches, with an especially beautiful Congregational church, modern and up-to-date.

The preachers were paid by donations. It would be announced that there would be a donation for the preacher on a certain date in the evening, usually in the Town Hall. Everybody would bring something, perhaps a half-bushel of potatoes, a bushel of apples, a quarter of lamb or beef, or perhaps a chicken all ready for the pot. Some would bring other things, but very, very few ever brought money. Occasionally they would raise money for the preachers by giving an oyster supper at the Town Hall. Somewhere around they would cook the oysters, charge 25 cents a bowl, and the proceeds would go to the preacher.

* * *

I never knew an instance where a farmer would be sick at harvest time but that his neighbors would go in and harvest his crop.

When a person died, at least two of the neighbors would go in to "sit up" with the corpse. There was no embalming in those days. A cloth was frequently dipped in brandy and laid over the face of the dead person.

* * *

In Vermont and also in Brooklyn, Massachusetts and other large cities, the town was the unit of government. I believe there were at that time 242 towns in Vermont, and each one sent a representative to the legislature, and then each county sent a senator. There were three select-men who ran the town; a treasurer, an overseer of the poor and a highway supervisor. The New England States is the only place in America where there was a real democracy. The election was held the first Tuesday in March and every voter in that town was at the Town Hall in the village. They would vote on every proposition that was presented to that body. The select-men were all experienced men and would make their report to the town. They were called upon to account for every cent of the money raised.

* * *

The Lillie Family was our nearest neighbor, living less than a quarter of a mile away, and we used to run over there a dozen times a day. Their farm was part of the land taken originally by my Great-Grandfather Gambel. He was the first one up in that country to take land and he had many thousands of acres, many more than he could use. The land that is now known as the Lillie Homestead was, I think, sold by my great-grandfather to another man, who later sold it to the Lillie Family.

Jane Lillie's father and Uncle George were in the Civil War, and were known as 90-day men. The only battle they were in was the Battle of Gettysburg. When the Battle was over and their time was up, they came west and settled at Marion, Iowa, near Cedar Rapids. They had quite a struggle getting started. They first had sheep and later went into the horse business. When the Dakotas were opened for

settlement, there was a tremendous demand for horses. The Upper Red River Valley was just getting settled, and the Lillie boys would buy a span of horses for around $100.00 and would later sell them for $400.00. By this method they got themselves out of debt.

Jane had an uncle, Willis Lillie, who was about 12 years older than I. When I was a little fellow just starting to school, Willis would pack me on his back to school when the snow was deep. (The snow would sometimes be three or four feet deep.) He eventually came West to join his brothers in Iowa. After I went to Iowa, I would occasionally go to Marion, in Linn County, to visit the Lillie Family--more to see Willis than anybody else. Jane was about 12 or 13 years old at that time, and I didn't pay much attention to her. Finally I decided to stay at Marion and study law in the office of Lawyer Jake Davis. I used to go out to the Lillie's twice a month and spend Sunday. We would visit and talk about New England. Jane went to school, graduated from high school, and later attended college at Cedar Rapids. She had a very fine soprano voice and took advanced voice lessons. She had one of the nicest voices in that country and often sang in public. She taught two or three terms of school. About the time she was 18 years old, I had made up my mind to come down to Kansas, and so we decided to get married before I came. I came down to Kansas first and Jane came in two or three weeks.

Before leaving Iowa, I went into Chicago to see a firm of well-known lawyers whom Mr. Davis and I had represented at Marion. I told them I was coming down to Kansas and that I wanted to represent them here. When I arrived at Wichita, the very first thing I found

was a claim to settle. There were no bankrupt laws at that time, and so I was instructed to either collect or attach the property. The defendant in the case had properties in several little towns, Kiowa, Stafford, et al. I had to bring suit out at Medicine Lodge and drove out there from Wichita with a horse and buggy. I began those suits and this was about the only business I had for three years! A receiver had been appointed at the beginning to take charge of the properties. Finally it came time to close the whole case. The receiver refused to make an accounting. After my plea for a hearing had been deferred for several terms of court, I sent word out to the Judge that I was going to have those exceptions heard or I was going to "raise the devil." I was only a kid and hadn't had much experience with judges, but had always held them in deep respect. This particular judge came up to my room the night before the hearing and said, "You mustn't hear that case tomorrow." I told him that I must try that case. He then broke down and said, "Mr. Brooks, if you insist upon a trial and you put this receiver on the stand and examine him, it will ruin me." He said the receiver had a "grudge" against him and that he would blurt it right out on the witness stand, "and if he does, it will ruin me." I replied that that was too bad but I just must try that case; that my client wouldn't stand for delay any longer and that I must have the hearing. He begged me not to, but I was inexorable. Before morning, the thought occurred to me that if I could obtain a change of venue and have the case sent to Sedgwick County, I would have the situation in my own hands. So the next morning I came into court and asked for a change of venue on a charge of prejudice by the judge. The judge acknowledged that he was prejudiced in the matter, and so my request was granted. Very

shortly after that Joe McNeal, a banker and bondsman for the receiver, came to Wichita with the money and paid off. The last I heard of the case was several years afterward. In small towns on Sunday when the mail comes in, the people all gather at the post-office, waiting for the train to come in with the mail. When the mail was changed, the door would be opened and the mail distributed. The judge was there on this particular Sunday morning, when in walked the receiver. He walked up to the judge, who was a little man, grabbed him by the collar, yanked him out into the center of the room and gave him a good sound horsewhipping, so sound, in fact, that the people had to intervene.

* * *

IN MEMORIAM OF CHARLES H. BROOKS.

Charles H. Brooks died, after a brief illness, in Wichita June 4, 1944. He was 84 years of age.

Mr. Brooks was born in Auburn, Placer County, California, on November 23, 1859. His parents were natives of Vermont. At the age of six, he moved to Vermont with his mother shortly after the death of his father in California in 1864. He spent his youth in Barnard, Vermont, and was graduated from Montpelier Seminary. After a year spent in teaching school, in 1879 he moved to Marion, Iowa, where he continued his study of law and was admitted to the bar.

He came to Wichita in 1886, which was in the closing days of the boom period. For many years, he was associated in the practice of law with the late Joseph D. Houston under the firm name of Houston & Brooks. Later his son, Willard L. Brooks, became associated with him and Howard T. Fleeson, the firm name being Brooks, Brooks & Fleeson. Upon the death of Willard L. Brooks, the firm continued as Brooks & Fleeson. He was active in the practice until the time of his death.

He was always recognized as an able and outstanding lawyer and a man of sound judgment. Having lived in this state and in this community from almost the early days of its settlement and expansion to the present day, he had the opportunity to and did in a very substantial way participate in its growth, and contributed by the soundness of his judgment and counsel to its advancement as well as to

its cultural attainments. He was especially interested in developing Wichita as a leading livestock market, and at the time of his death was Chairman of the Board of The Wichita Union Stock Yards Company. He occupied responsible positions with many banking and other financial institutions. His counsel and advice, as given by him during his life here, are necessarily a part of the advancement of the community in which he lived.

He had character and courage, an incisive mind and a comprehensive knowledge both of substantive law and of procedure.

He was a member of the Wichita Bar Association, the Kansas State Bar Association and of the American Bar Association.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Wichita Bar Association hereby expresses its profound sorrow and regret at the loss of a valued and faithful member and extends its heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved.

The Secretary of the Association is directed to record this Resolution in the permanent minutes and to transmit copies thereof to the widow and children of our dead friend as a token of our friendly memory of one so dear to them and to us.

W. E. Stanley

Yankey

Jos. G. Carey Chairman

MAY 75
N. MANCHESTER,
INDIANA